The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SUICIDE.

Oh! what is that the world calls fame!
And what the phantom glory!
Why pants the wo'rry for a name,
To live renown'd in story?

Mistaken be who climbs the steep,
The precipice embroiding;
He gains the height—it is to weep,
He smiles—his heart is bleeding.

Not late the strain of pleasure rose,
His mansion echoed gladness;
His hours were'n'd pillow'd on repose;
'Twas bursting o'er with madness.

Yes, false ambition! 'twas thy stave,
On thy accursed altar,
Dared the Omnipotent to brave,
With deed that hits us falter.

Oh, son of poverty! rejoice,
Thy bosom wheln'd with sorrow;
Though care be thine this day, the voice
Of hope shall cheer the morrow.

Though cast'd thy barque, though in distress
Thou rid'st the angry billow,
Rejoice! rejoice! then dost not press
The Suicide's cold pillow. T.

[The subsequent article comes to us *countersigned* by the amiable fair-one to whom it is addressed, and we "have too long loved pretty woman with a poet's feeling," to have it in our hearts to interpose any barrier between the gallant and accomplished "Wilfred," and the object of his regard. Without this qualification, however, we shall feel ourselves at liberty to reject all such personal addresses as "tell of love;" because we might, unintentionally, give offence in this way. And

Plague on the lips, whose ever-gingling brain,
Gives to a girl of worth a moment's pain!]

TO MARY—IN THE EAST.

There was a time when I did love
To watch the day's departing beam;
To see its golden tints above,
Fade gently—like a blissful dream.

And once I lov'd the sky to view,
Gemm'd with the twinkling rays of night—
And night's fair orb, of silver hue,
Spread her pellucid light.

And once I lov'd to tread the glade,
And pluck each sweetly blooming flower;
And once, beneath yon elm's dark shade,
Delighted, spent the noon-tide hour.

But then thy own lov'd form was there,
And why should I such object mark?
Oh! with thee, all was radiant, fair—
Without thee, all is gloomy, dark!

WILFRED.

To Mrs. M. M. who sent the author Tappan's Poems, commencing

"I fain would know if she who lately fled
Far from this dream of sad reality,
* * * * * in retrospection's glance,
Returns not fondly to the scenes well known,
And quits its heaven awhile to enjoy the pleasing trance."

Oh! she who from this changing world hath fled,
Was pure and holy, like the light that gleams
Athwart the chill and melancholy bed
Of death, which, with unclouded ray, beams
Upon life and immortality!
Oh! she was chaste and lovely as yon star,
That glimmers, in pensive mildness, far
Above earth's orbit, up th' empyrean sky;
And, as yon lonely star of chasten'd rays,
At morn's effulgence, melts in deeper glory,
So she was lovely, e'en in death's embrace,
Who fled from earth, but lives in hallow'd story.

And oft, methinks, when "stilly night"
Lends all, save me, to dreams of bliss,
Fears realms of pure, ethereal light,
She hovers o'er a world like this,
To wing my soul away to heaven;
To staunch the bleeding of that heart,
Which sorrow's dart hath keenly riven;
To bring from heaven that "better part,"
Which I had else forgotten here,
For anguish's sigh, and sorrow's tear!

And oft she whispers to my heart,
When grief hath o'er my senses stole,
"Thou from my sorrows soon shalt part,
And on the 'wings of bliss' thy soul
Rise to regions of perennial day;
The cypress o'er thy grieb shall wave,
And there, in peace, forgotten lay
Within thy *bridal bed—the grave!*" WILFRED.

IMPROMPTU—*On reading Pope's Works.*

Hail, sacred bard! of strength of thought possess'd—
With fire beyond the strength of Phœbus blest'd;
For, might I speak my thought, not Homer's pen
Painted so strong—arms, vices, virtues, men. J. R.

[SELECTED.]

On visiting the Infant School, at Walthamstow.

BY A LADY.

Hast thou not seen the fairest bud decay,
Canker'd at heart by some insidious worm?
Ere its young leaves could open to the day,
The evil enter'd its soft infant germ;
Oh! had that bud been watched with tender care,
It now had shed its fragrance through the air.

This growing peach, rich with autumnal dies,
Had never swelled so large, and grown so fair,
But that it grew beneath a master's eyes,
Who watch'd its infant state with curious care;
Who crushed, ere they could crawl, all that swarm
Of insect foes, that sought its youth to harm.

And shall the human blossoms of that plant,
Fraught with immortal essence—gift divine—
Shall it be hand of friendly culture want?
Shall it beneath unwholesome mildew pine?
Oh! shall ten thousand pestions, each a worm,
Enter unmolested man's infant germ?

Forbid it Heaven!—sweet buds of human flowers,
A thousand hands are stretched to guard, to save,
Your infant minds from foul *example's* powers—
From swarms of hellish fiends that round you rave,
Seeking an inlet to that sacred cell,
Where heavenly love and peace benign should dwell.

Blest be their noble purpose—blest be those
Who have received a mission from above,
Like Sharon, to protect the human rose,
And watered it from founts of holy love:
Oh! may that fount of love at Walthamstow,
Spread like the Nile, and over England flow.

HOPE.

EVERY DAY RULES.

1. When in company, the conversation turns on an absent person, and you are called to express an opinion—always fancy that very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

2. As far as is possible, when you come to be your own master, avoid contracting debts—try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, and when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it. Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand with the world.

3. Set a high value on your word in all things—be sure you never make a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform. The highest compliment your neighbors can bestow on you will be to say—"his word is as good as his bond—you may place implicit faith in what he says."

4. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in turn.

5. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane and advantageous, in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

6. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed on a good model. This will save you much trouble, and redound in the end greatly to your advantage.

A FRAGMENT.

[SELECTED.]

One evening, when nought was to be heard but the light tread and soft billing of happy lovers, Romantico resolved to walk and enjoy the balmy fragrance of heaven. With feelings unutterable, pensive and lonely, he was bending his steps toward the seat of our worthy Patroon, near whose dwelling flows a gurgling rivulet, whose banks are shaded by trees of romantic import, beneath one of which he was wont to seat himself, and muse on things not of earth,—when he espied, at some distance, a female, wandering slow and lonely, musing, doubtless, on the scenery around her. "There," exclaimed Romantico to himself, "is one of those fairies who take delight in relieving the sorrows of man!" Urged by feelings which he could not suppress, he approached her, and, in a humble tone and diffident air, said, "Delightful evening, Miss!" The fair being, startled—glanced her dark eyes upon him—and seemed to like his appearance.

She assented to the remark with a low "Yes, sir." Romantico approached nearer to her, and felt confident that she was just the being to whom he could unbosom his thoughts. His eye beamed with delight as he walked by her side, and giving vent to his ideas, he entertained the fair one with a dissertation on the fragrance of the air and the romantic beauty of the scenery,—much, doubtless, to the edification of the astonished girl. His feelings, by a rehearsel of all these delightful things, and with the consciousness of walking by the side of an "angel," were worked up to such an exstatic pitch, that seizing the hand of the unresisting girl, he pressed it to his bosom, and implored her, in the most pathetic terms, to regard him as her lover,—and added that, to gratify even the smallest of her wishes, he would explore the most distant regions of the earth. To this rapturous effusion, Miss Abigail said not a word, but gazed with astonishment on Romantico, who was now kneeling at her feet, kissing her delicate hand. She stood awhile in a dubious state of wonderment, revolving in her mind how to proceed. She, at length, however, in something of a commanding tone, bade him get up and follow her. Her words were like magic. Romantico arose, and heroically exclaimed, "Follow you? yes, to the ends of the earth!"—She glided along—our hero following—until, at length, she stopped, and pointing to a spring, manifested a desire to drink—adding that it was the Sulphur Spring. Finding nothing at hand to drink out of, our hero was about to apologise, when the girl bid him not be uneasy—and, kneeling down, applied her lovely lips and nose to the fount. Romantico, leaning himself against a tree, folded his arms on his breast, sometimes gazing upon the moon, and sometimes upon the fair object before him, who seemed, to his imagination, to be a creature of light. When she had satisfied herself, she arose, and signified to Romantico that, if he wished, he might drink. He gladly accepted the offer. What were his emotions, when he kneeled down, and put his lips where hers had been! But—oh, shame! shame!—while he was drinking, she placed her foot upon his nether end, and, pushing, precipitated him headlong into the spring! Loud was the splash, and long was it ere our hero could extricate himself from his disagreeable situation. With a dripping face and rueful countenance, the romantic Romantico turned around—but it was only to *sneeze* at the angel, whose white form was rapidly vanishing from his view.

LA FAYETTE.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers every fact connected with the early history of this great man which comes to our knowledge. His principal aim, throughout life, seems to have been, the preservation of the rights of man, which he has always fearlessly contended for, though not with the success which should ever recompense the efforts of patriotism and virtue. The following is copied from the Albany Daily Advertiser:

The visit of La Fayette to this country having given rise to so much remark, and aroused the grateful feelings of our citizens, it may not be amiss to give the public a sketch of his life. The cause of liberty has always been next his heart, and if circumstances have not always favoured his operations in the political world, yet never has his fair fame been sullied by a single action inconsistent with his avowed principles. His life and fortune were always at the service of his country, and he has ever followed the cause of liberty with the purest disinterestedness, and the most unbroken zeal.

He was born in the year 1757, at Auvergne, in France—a province celebrated for the independence and valour of its inhabitants from the earliest times, and now composing the two departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome. His ancestors were among the first people of the province, and had ever been conspicuous for their independent spirit and their chivalrous contempt of danger. In the spirit of his fathers, he became the early advocate of political freedom, and falling into the society of those who had espoused his principles, he imbibed the most ardent attachment for liberty. With these feelings, it is not singular that his attention was directed to America. In spite of the obstacles placed in his way, he succeeded in leaving France in a vessel fitted out at his own expense, with which he arrived safely at Charleston, (S. C.) in January, 1777. He immediately entered and served with the army as a volunteer. On the 31st July, in the same year, he received his appointment as Major General from Congress, "in consideration of his zeal, and illustrious family connexions," which he accepted on condition that he should be allowed to serve without pay or reward. The Marquis distinguished himself on numerous occasions. At the battle of Brandywine, he behaved with undaunted bravery, threw himself into the hottest fire, and when wounded, refused to quit the field. On the 25th November of the same year, while still suffering from his wound, with a small party he repulsed a superior force of Hessians and British grenadiers. For this he was entrusted with a command suitable to his rank.—After two years absence from his own country, he obtained leave to return to France. He carried with him the most flattering testimonials of his worth and services, and received a sword from the hand of the American minister, in the name of Congress, soon after his arrival at Paris. While absent, he engaged with all his soul in the cause of the United States, and succeeded in gaining the countenance of the French government.—He returned in 1780, and arrived at Boston in the Hermione frigate, Capt. Le Touche. It may not be improper to mention, in this place, that the French ministers, however disinterestedly they appeared to act, were said to have been influenced in their conduct at that time, by the hope of regaining Canada from the possession of the English.

In 1781, La Fayette was ordered to Annapolis, with a separate and independent command, for the purpose of driving Arnold out of Virginia, but from the want of co-operation on the part of the French fleet, the attempt failed. He was at this time of great service in checking the marauding expeditions of Gen. Philips, and was soon afterwards opposed to Cornwallis, the greatest General sent against us during the revolution. Although his forces were few, his men badly clothed, and suffering much from a want of healthy food, La Fayette supplied their wants from his own purse, gallantly maintained his ground, and completely succeeded in the protection of the public stores, after a series of masterly manœuvres. On first hearing that La Fayette was to be opposed to him, the British commander had exultingly said, "the boy shall not escape me;" but he found himself so often baffled by his young enemy, that it became necessary to use the greatest vigilance to prevent his own army from being surprised.

At the siege of Yorktown, La Fayette was again eminently conspicuous, and materially assisted in the capture of the General he had contended against. The war now assuming a most favourable aspect for the cause of liberty, he obtained permission to return to his own country, where he thought his services were wanted, and he re-embarked in 1781, loaded with honour, and the gratitude of the American people.

On his arrival in France, he was received in the most enthusiastic manner. His praises were sung in the streets, busts and pictures of him filled the shops, and universal popularity attended him. He was elected without opposition a deputy to the *States General* by his native province. When these were superceded by the National Assembly, he came forward in that body (1788) with his celebrated declaration of the rights of man. He opposed the measures of the court with such firmness, that he was made President of the Assembly, and Commandant of the National Guard. He accepted the latter post with pleasure, and swore to be faithful to the liberties of his country. It is unnecessary to mention with too much minuteness the numerous affrays and quarrels that took place at this time between the King's body guards and the national troops. It is sufficient to remark, that the whole influence of La Fayette was used to preserve order and regularity in the French Capital, and to alleviate the public distresses.—When he was ordered by the commune of Paris to proceed to Versailles with his army and take possession of the out-posts, he restrained the violence of his soldiers—and assured the King and Queen of their safety, and saved the lives of fifteen of the household troops who had been selected as the victims of the infuriated assailants. He also advised the Duke of Orleans to leave the kingdom, as his presence gave countenance to many sanguinary procedures.

The popularity of La Fayette continuing to increase, he was, on the 14th July, 1790, made General in Chief of the National Guards of France. At this time he occupied a most important station—the eyes of the whole world were fixed upon him. A boundless influence and a devoted army might have carried him successfully to the highest grade of power. In a word, on him reposed the destinies of France.—This was the crisis of his reputation, and from his course at that time, his friends and enemies took their opinions of his character.—There was but one course for La Fayette to pursue, and that was the support of liberty, and the maintenance of the public tranquility. He held, as it were, a magnanimous neutrality between the different parties, when their projects went beyond the laws of justice and moderation. He gave his vote for the trial by jury, and the emancipation of people of colour. But in the spring of 1791, the tide of public feeling began to change. Nothing had been done to settle the affairs of the nation, and the violent reaction of parties commenced, in spite of the restraint imposed upon them.—Even his army became affected by the intrigues of his enemies, and when Louis XVI. wished to visit St. Cloud, and La Fayette gave orders to let him pass, he was for the first time *disobeyed!* Disgusted with this want of subordination, La Fayette threw up his commission, and did not resume it until the most humble apologies were made to him. When the King afterwards actually fled, he was suspended for being concerned in his flight, and the most violent abuse both in and out of the assembly was heaped upon him. The retaking of Louis at Varennes checked this torrent for a short time, but the royalists now turned on him from one side, and Marat and the friends of the Duke of Orleans accused him of treason on the other.—His life was actually attempted by a ruffian of the name of Fournier, whom he suffered to escape unpunished. When the constitution was adopted, in the spirit of a Washington, he resigned his command, alleging that the emergency which required his services was now over. On this occasion a golden medal, and a bust of Washington, were presented to him by the city of Paris. He was offered, in addition, a full remuneration for his losses by the revolution, and this he magnanimously declined. In 1792 he was given the command of the army of the centre near Ardennes, but no opportunity offered in which to distinguish himself. Observing, however, the wanton and unnecessary indignities offered the King, he caused remonstrances to be forwarded from the different corps of the army. These producing no effect, he went in person to Paris, to make his complaints. The military once more opened their arms to receive him, and asked to be led against the Jacobin Club, the authors of the injuries of which he complained. This, from a generous desire to prevent the effusion of blood, he refused, while he proposed to the King, at the same time, to throw himself upon the army for protection. The imbecility and distrust of Louis prevented him from acceding to the offer, when no doubt it would have changed the current of affairs.

On the 10th of August, memorable for the horrid massacres at Versailles, and the flight of the royal family to the National Assembly for safety, La Fayette was deprived of his command. His humanity had once saved the place from destruction, but the Parisian mob now thirsted for blood. The Swiss body guards had no longer a protector to check the cruelty of their assaults. They were all massacred without mercy, though not without a gallant resistance. He lost his command at that time for taking a bold stand against the heated populace, and although the army professed still to love him, he withdrew in the night from the giddy throng of the soldiery, and the madness of party zealots. Immediately his enemies gave loose to their fury, a price was set on his head, and the golden medal before presented to him, was broken to pieces by the common hangman. If his character was now aspersed by the Revolutionists, his person, the moment he crossed the frontiers, was endangered by the persecution of the royalists and emigres. The petty Duke of Saxe Teschen arrested the illustrious fugitive, and the gallows was actually in preparation for his execution. The King of Prussia then interfered and changed the sentence of death, to that of close confinement in the dungeons of Wesel and Magdeburg. After a year's suffering in the latter, the Emperor of Austria next claimed him, and threw him into chains at Olmutz, where death seemed about to close his sufferings. It seemed as if all the despots of Europe wished to contribute to his sufferings. Washington at this time attempted to obtain his release, and two gentlemen, Dr. Bollman and a young American, named Hugar, almost rescued him from prison, by a romantic and extraordinary attempt. He was re-captured, and confined more closely than ever, but was permitted to enjoy the society of his wife and daughter. In 1797, Bonaparte effected his release, and offered to protect him. La Fayette, however, retired to Hamburgh, and lived privately until the overthrow of the French Directory. He claimed the offers then made him, and kept closely on his estate until 1815, when he was elected a Deputy from the department of Seine and Marne, was nominated to the Vice Presidency, and had 50 votes for the office of President. After the battle of Waterloo, it is said, he advocated the abdication of Napoleon, and acted with Fouche, in declaring the sittings of the Chambers permanent. *The exile of St. Helena* gave him credit for his *intentions* on this occasion, but according to Las Cases, "pronounced him to be the dupe of men and things." It is remarkable that Madame Campan expresses nearly the same opinion of him. One thing is certain, however, that La Fayette has ever acted with a single eye for the good of France. On the final restoration of the Bourbons he again retired to private life, when he was once more elected a Deputy, from La Sarthe, though opposed by the whole weight of ministerial influence.—At the late election, however, he was unsuccessful, because the most unjustifiable means were taken to prevent his success.

The leisure afforded him happily occurs at a time when the whole American people are desirous to see him—and he will be received by them with universal joy. When we consider the services of this illustrious man, during the revolution, our hearts glow with love and admiration. And if his career since has not always been equally fortunate, it was the fault of the people with whom he was engaged, the fickleness of the nation which he endeavoured to serve, and the bloody rapacity of the times in which he has lived. He is now sixty-seven years of age.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

VIRTUE and VICE.

BY W. P. M. WOOD.

Pure as the dew-drop on the lily's breast,
And fair as nature, clad in vernal vest,
Celestial Virtue! from thy star-pav'd throne,
At this lone hour, my humble effort own;
Look down indulgent, and inspire my song,
To sing the charms, that to thyself belong:
Night's sable shade o'er half the earth is spread,
And bashful twilight from the west has fled;
Silence on tip-toe, softly treads around,
And sweet oblivion lulls each busy sound;
Hush'd is the scene—save where in yonder grove,
Lone Philomela pours her notes of love;—
And Contemplation, musing o'er the woes,
That chequer life to its eventful close,
Searches why man, forsaking that fair way,
Where virtue guides him, to perennial day,
Prefers to tread the thorny paths of vice,
Where misery lures him, in fair pleasure's guise.

Has Vice some charm, whose power is all berown;
Some good peculiar to herself alone?—
Can she bestow the honest meed of praise,
Or give content, or wealth or length of days?—
Can she give quiet to the throbbing breast,
When drown'd in sorrow, or with grief oppress;
Is here the art, the ills of life t'assuage—
To sweeten youth and "melt the frosts of age?"
Alas! but seldom, are such blessings found
In paths where vice leads to forbidden ground!
Nor can she boast a single joy not spread
Within the path where virtue's votaries tread;
The purest bliss the human mind can know,
How virtue's unpolluted source must flow;
'Tis hers alone, the bleeding wounds to heal,
That dire affliction makes the wretched feel;—
Her smile makes light misfortune's heaviest blow,
And scatters blushes on the cheek of wo;—
She looks—and anguish straight forgets her pain;
She speaks—and hope glows in the breast again
Where lately scowl'd the midnight of despair,
And haggard grief was nurs'd by rankling care;
Hers is the art, the paths of life to strew
With verdant landscapes, evergreen and new;—
To sprinkle flowers of amaranthine bloom,
Around the rugged path-way to the tomb!

Such blessings wait not those who tread
The fatal course by vicious pleasure led:
For one poor moment, they perhaps may clasp
Their idol pleasure, with unyielding grasp;
But here the phantom drops his borrow'd guise,
They to their bosoms hug the serpent—vice!
Perchance, in fortune's sunshine they may bask,
Or wear deceitful splendor's gilded mask,
Or cut their way, on borrow'd wings, to fame,
And hear hosannas sounded to their name;—
But still remorse will cling around the heart,
Destroy their peace, and bid each joy depart!
Their glory fades, their laurels are not green,
And life itself becomes a wretched scene;
The devious paths of vice, too late they know,
Though strown with pleasure, terminate in wo!

(To be continued.)

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HAPPINESS.

Happiness may be divided into three classes—universal, private, and domestic. First, of universal happiness, the *absolute* wants of nature are few and fixed—those of imagination innumerable and fleeting. The man who is hungry, and in need of food to appease the dreadful sensation, will not be found to be very scrupulous about the cleanliness of the cook. There is scarcely a wretch in existence, who has not the means of permanent happiness in his power, if he only exert those means which Omnipotence has placed in his possession. Imagination is the painter—'tis she who gives those light shades which pollute the canvass with deformity, or captivate the eye with brilliancy. If the ignorant deny the truth of this assertion, I wish no stronger proofs than those observations which every day and hour furnish us. The labourer is heard singing on the scaffold, surrounded by dangers, toiling with fatigue—his countenance wearing the smile of contentment—his mind free from the commission of any crime, glorying in the abundance of his work, and laughing at the delicate walks of him who is pacing the footway beneath, and who *calls* himself a *gentleman!* He has no time to wish; he hears the rattling of coaches beneath him without emotion; seldom if ever reflecting upon the ease or security of those within; he returns home with a "*good conscience,*" and there humbly prostrating himself, returns thanks to God for his many favours.

Secondly, private happiness—Private happiness is to be found in those intervals of unbended amusement, when man shrinks into his natural dimensions, and throws aside the ornaments which he considers (in private) to be useless incumbrances, and which lose all their effect when they become familiar. *To be happy at home* is the ultimate result of all ambition—the end to which every enterprize tends—and of which every desire prompts the prosecution. It is at home, indeed, that a man must be known by those who would make a just estimate of his virtues, or his happiness; for, "smiles are only occasional," and the mind is often dressed for show, in "painted honours and fictitious benevolence."

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

3d. Domestic happiness! Reader, would'st thou see a true picture of domestic happiness? Go to the cottage of the poor, and there it may be found. Oh! how imagination loves to dwell upon the subject—trace the lives of the *happy* inmates, from the hour when first they beheld one another—when their kindred souls first formed an attachment. It was not "love at first sight"—the play-thing of an hour—the flower which, when plucked, soon fades, to please no more. Oh, no!

"'Twas friendship, heighten'd by the mutual charm;
Th' enchanting hope and sympathetic glow
Beam'd from the mutual eye. Devoting all
To love."

See their hearts and fortunes united in matrimonial bliss—and behold them in the endearing walks of social life; the rising sun beholds them happy; *his* cares are softened by *her* smiles, and *his* kind attentions inspire *her* with confidence; returning from his daily labour, with what delight does she meet him who is to her "more dear than life itself." See them take an evening walk to view the glories of the setting sun—"delightful hour for contemplation." Again, view him lying on the bed of sickness—with what anxious care she watches over him—her soft voice mitigates his pain, and while her whole soul is rent with anxious fears, her cherub smiles revive his drooping spirits—his children are called to his bed-side, but, lest they should disturb him, they are soon called off, and, taught by a fond mother's example, they raise their little hands, and return thanks to heaven for his return to health! What scenes of sensual pleasure can yield a happiness like this!

"Lightly may trip the harmonious form of grace,
With liquid lustre witching eyes may roll,
Enchanting smiles may deck the angelic face,
But oh! how vain! without the according soul."

"The soul of woman only can impart,
That pure, that permanent, exotic love,
Which into adoration warms the heart,
And gives a pre-taste of our bliss above."

J. C.

COLLECTANEA.

A Sailor's Description of the Manual Exercise.

My lads—the first thing you have to do, is to answer to your names—when you hear the word "attention," you must bring both the starboard and larboard heels to bear together, keeping your jibstays taught bowsed up, and square your shoulders by the lifts and braces, clapping both your fists against your bends, one and all the same moment, till the words "stand at ease," when the hollow of your starboard foot must be smartly backed astern of the heel of the larboard one; you must also clap an over hand knot upon your fist athwart your bread bag after coming to attention, at the word "shoulder arms," rouse Brown Bess by the middle, and bowse her up from the lower tier of the starboard side, to the larboard bow, keeping a good look out that she dont make a lee lurch and capsize, otherwise you'll be apt to knock out your shipmate's toplights. At the word "secure arms," the starboard arm, which is now fast to the starboard bends, must go athwart your bread bag, in order to receive Brown Bess by the breech, clapping your larboard fist to her midship—be sure to have her muzzle ahead, so that her breech will come right under your larboard wing, so as to secure the fireworks from squalls, no tarpauling being allowed. After shouldering, at the word "present arms," you slew Bess half round and seize her with the starboard fist, then fetch her up betwixt your toplights, so that your flying gibboom will be two inches from her midships; be sure to back the hollow of the starboard foot astern of the heel of the larboard one, during this motion: after bringing Bess from the larboard bow, the next is "advance arms," both of the two first motions of which are the same as "present," but at the third, you have her alongside of the starboard bends, seizing the guard with the starboard fist, so as to secure her alongside; so much for one lesson.

A new military work has been published in Paris. In the chapter on military eloquence the author mentions the instance of the brave General Chevert, at the seige of Prague. At the moment of placing the first ladder to mount to the assault, he called Sergeant Pascal, and said, "Grenadier, by that ladder you will mount the first; the sentinel will cry 'Qui vive?' You must

not reply, but continue to advance. He will demand a second and a third time, and then he will fire; he will miss you—you will kill him, and I shall be there to support you." The grenadier felt inspired by the spirit of the oracle, and all succeeded as had been foretold.

When Kleber was in Egypt, he sustained during five hours, with only two thousand men, the united efforts of twenty thousand. He was nearly surrounded, was wounded, and had only a narrow defile by which to escape in this extremity. He called to him a *chef de bataillon*, named Chevardin, for whom he had a particular regard.—"Take (said he to him) a company of grenadiers; stop the enemy at the ravine, you will be killed, but you will save your comrades."—"Yes, my General", replied Chevardin. He gave his watch and his pocket-book to his servant, executed the order, and his death, in fact, arrested the enemy and saved the French. There is something grand in the judgment of Kleber on the character of Chevardin; and on the side of Chevardin, what a capacity for self-devotion! What ascendancy in the one, what submission in the other! It is the heroism of Leonidas that dared to command, and the devotion of Decius produced by a simple word of confidence.

THE INN.—To a homeless man, who has no spot on this wide world which he can truly call his own, there is a momentary feeling of something like independence and territorial consequence when, after a day's travel, he kicks off his boots, thrusts his feet into slippers, and stretches himself, before an inn fire. Let the world without go as it may—let the kingdoms rise or fall—so long as he has the wherewithal to pay his bill, he is, for the time being, the very monarch of all he surveys. The arm chair is his throne—the poker his sceptre—and the little parlour of some twelve feet square, his undisputed empire. It is a morsel of certainty, snatched from the midst of the uncertainties of life; it is a sunny moment gleaming out kindly on a cloudy day.—*Washington Irvine.*

"WHO IS SHE?"

"Behold her stand in fairy mood,
In wonder-telling attitude!"

Imagine us, gentle reader, sitting cross-legged in our study, wistfully biting our nails, and eagerly ransacking the recesses of thought, for the purpose of furnishing something for thy gratification, when lo! before us stood a fantastic vision, whose ludicrous dress and air, beggars our powers of description; her brows were twined with sprigs of the green bays of literature, which had been torn (oh, sacrilege!) from the mighty dead, surmounted by all the fooleries and fripperies of fashion; her waist was zoned with a substantial meridian, and her bosom heaved with breathless impatience, whilst with all the effrontery of presumptuous confidence, she thus broke silence, and roused us from our reverie:

"I am THE GENIUS OF THE AGE!—listen to my counsels, and be wise. I am the presiding deity of an age, whose knowledge consists precisely in what is picked up from the conversation of others—which is bounded by what others say and do—and is, withal, much more actively employed in every other person's business, than their own. But, commonly, these knowing ones make no other use of what they discover, than to retail it again, for the purpose of finding out something more; I, however, their ruling genius, will differ from them, and tell you plainly what I have heard concerning your Journal, hoping, at the same time, that it may prove beneficial, both to you and your paper. The common complaint is, that you do not excite laughter enough—that you are altogether too sober—too serious. You have mistaken the taste of the day, which is for something more aeriform—something of the syllabub description, that goes down without swallowing, and sits lightly upon his stomach. This should be the "head and front" of *Literary refinement*—the genuine *mental* refinement; and as it appears particularly amongst the young gentlemen and ladies, it has struck me, that such a *promising* taste, in the rising generation, should not be suffered to starve for want of food, and, especially, when this food is so plenty; for, our sedate and leaden-pated fathers afforded it but a poor market in their days, and left it to amass for the gratification and delight of their more squeamish posterity.

"Now, let me candidly tell you, that your literary *melange* is but meagerly furnished, for such an appetite. You are at least a generation too old fashioned. That grave, solid, stiff old way of our patriotic, but unlettered ancestry, might have suited *their* minds, that needed to be helped in every step of literature and science; but its day is past. There is no need now of telling *facts*: for every body knows them. Do you suppose that our elderly people have spent their lives so unprofitably, as to be now capable of being instructed by your "*moralist*?"—and do you not know that young people of the present day are *born* with as much knowledge as formerly required a life to obtain? All that is now required is, something that will call for no labour of thought; in a word, something to make listless people laugh. Away then with your "moralist;" and send a hint to your agricultural correspondents, and all those who write about peace and religion, and every thing which relates to the best interests of man, to put up their pens—the taste of the present age does not require their exercise—call into existence a new race of writers, and induce them to pour into your cornucopiæ, those ever-greens of literature and fancy which bloom so luxuriously in their hands—foster, and bring forth to full blaze those

"————Gems of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear."

And go thou, and purchase the Edinburgh Budget, and the last edition of *Joe Miller*, and encourage all the punsters and Irish bulls in the country. With good selections from these copious sources, you may be sure of preparing for your weekly Post, a hearty reception.

"I have been much surprised myself at the truly wonderful advancement which the human mind has lately made in native strength and genius. It really seems, now-a-days, that children begin precisely where their fathers leave off. It used to be common for children first to learn to *spell*; but, at present, it is not uncommon to meet with young people who have gone even as far as the highest classes of our colleges without ever having applied themselves to this once only entrance into the paradise of literature and science.

"Due entrance they disdain, and in contempt,
At one slight bound, high overleap all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within,
Light on their feet."

Formerly, men spent their lives in study, and even at the end, thought they knew but little; but lately, a young man of twenty, seems to have travelled the whole round of arts and sciences, and to be master of them all. He can converse fluently upon almost any work you can mention—provided the dull, philosophical parts are not considered; and for the attainment of all this knowledge, he requires no more than the reading of the table of contents, and a glance at the heads of chapters, together with a reference to some dictionary of arts and sciences.

"Formerly, the use of reading was to furnish helps to thought and practice; but now, it is chiefly employed to help one talk; and as this object can be accomplished without much study, few books are honoured with a thorough perusal except—novels. In these, the winding of the tale, and the variety of incident, together with the numerous *dramatis personæ*, do not admit of its being epitomized in a table of contents; and besides, these are *interesting* works—they have so much of love and fiction in them, and are, moreover, "so *romantic*," and draw so little upon the mind or conscience, that they *deserve* to be read. Their lessons of morality and religion are taught so gently, that one may receive them without even knowing it; and then they operate so mildly—without any of your calls upon conscience, or cant about death and eternity, as if any thing more were requisite for this *virtuous* age, over which it is my province to rule, than only a gentle hint about the deformity of vice, and the beauty of virtue."

She ceased:—Avaunt! thou monster, we exclaimed, begotten of many fathers! born upon the ever-varying tide of popular caprice, thy mother was Affectation, and thou art allied to Ignorance, Presumption and Folly. Thou wast cradled upon the lap of Indolence, and thy childhood and youth were beguiled by the syren songs of Pleasure. Thou hast strayed in amourous groves of luxurious licentiousness; but the Lyceum groves have never been polluted by thy unhallowed tread. Virtue flies thy approach; and Chastity, offended, seeks security in the impenetrable cloisters of her sanctuary!

'Tis ours to stem the torrent of popular delusion, and to correct rather than gratify a false taste—to hold up the mirror to Virtue, that all may perceive her loveliness and embrace her precepts—to body forth Vice in all its odiousness, to be seen and hated of all. Whilst we disclaim all design of making our publication subservient to the views of *any* party or sect in religion or politics, yet we shall never refuse to lend its aid to the candid and liberal discussion of any useful or instructive subject. "THE MORALIST" has become domiciliated with us—and palsied be that hand, which would disturb his peaceful habitation; and we are particularly grateful to those of our correspondents who have exerted themselves to enlighten our farmers, and put them upon experiments that may strike out some new furrow in agriculture. In regard to "a new race of writers," we know of no way to make Wit ebb and flow with uniformity—Genius *disdains* to be regulated by an almanack; and the Fancy *will not*, with impunity, be arrested in her aerial excursions, or quicken her pace at the call of a *time-serving* printer. The Critic can resume his pen *only* with advantage to his readers when his (sometimes capricious) judgment is matured; the Poet, when inspired by the visitation of the muse; and the Agriculturalist, as he obtains the subjects for communication from the results of tedious and digested experiments.

Our earnestness broke the spell:—She vanished! and left before us—a slip of closely-filled paper!

LA FAYETTE.—Mr. Persico, an accomplished artist of this city, (says the editor of the New-York Statesman) has just completed in clay a colossal bust of *General La Fayette*. Gentlemen who have seen the original pronounce it to be an admirable likeness. We can only bear testimony to the excellence of the workmanship. The countenance is strongly marked, and extremely interesting. Mr. Persico intends soon to finish the cast in plaster; but would previously be happy to have connoisseurs in the arts call at his rooms, No. 19 Murray street, N. Y. to examine the bust, and suggest any alterations.

LAFAYETTE was dear to the Maryland statesmen and soldiers of 1776 and 1784; in proof of which, among other evidences, is one extending to him the right of citizenship. They breathe the warm and strong feelings of those who knew him well.—They speak a language to which the heart of every American we hope, and doubt not, responds at this time, in cheerful and hearty accordance.

An Act to Naturalize Major General the Marquis de Lafayette, and his Heirs Male, forever.

[*Passed Nov. Session*, 1784.]

Whereas the General Assembly of Maryland, anxious to perpetuate a name dear to the State, and to recognize the Marquis de Lafayette as one of its citizens, who, at the age of nineteen, left his native country, and risked his life in the late Revolution; who, on his joining the American army, after being appointed by Congress to the rank of Major General, constantly refused the usual rewards of command, and sought only to deserve, what he attained, the character of patriot and soldier; who, when appointed to conduct an incursion into Canada, called forth, by his prudence and extraordinary discretion, the approbation of Congress; who, at the head of an army in Virginia, baffled the manœuvres of a distinguished General, and excited the admiration of the oldest commanders; who early attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of the illustrious General Washington; and who labored and succeeded in raising the honor and the name of the United States of America:—Therefore,

2 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the marquis de Lafayette, and his heirs male, forever, shall be, and they, and each of them, are hereby deemed, adjudged, and taken to be, natural born citizens of this State, and shall hereforth be entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of natural born citizens thereof, they and every of them conforming to the constitution and laws of this state, in the enjoyment and exercise of such immunities, rights, and privileges.

[There was a similar act passed by the Legislature of VIRGINIA, and perhaps, also, by other States.]

Letter from Doctor Franklin to the Marquis La Fayette, (with the sword ordered by Congress.)

PASSY, 24th AUGUST, 1779.

SIR: The Congress, sensible of your merit towards the United States, but *unable adequately to reward it*, determined to present you with a sword, as a small mark of their grateful acknowledgment. They directed it to be ornamented with suitable devices. Some of the principal actions of the war, in which you distinguished yourself by your bravery and conduct, are, therefore, represented upon it. These, with a few emblematic figures, all admirably well executed, make its principal value. By the help of the exquisite artists France affords, I find it easy to express every thing but *the sense we have of your worth and our obligations to you.*—For this figures, and even words, are found insufficient.

I therefore only add, that, with the most perfect esteem and respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, B. FRANKLIN.

P. S.—My grandson goes to Havre with the sword, and will have the honor of presenting it to you.

A letter from a gentleman of Petersburg, (Va.) now in France, dated Havre, June 14, 1824, says,

"Almost the last hour I spent in Paris, was in company with the venerable La Fayette—although 67 years old, he has preserved to that advanced age that vigor of mind and body which we do not always find in those that are much younger. He is very plain in his manners—speaks English fluently. The first time I saw this distinguished votary of '79, was in company with the celebrated Gen. Furry and about fifteen or twenty Americans. The General, seeing such a number of us together, all for the same object, said to Gen. La Fayette—"Your children (pointing to us,) are the most affectionate in the world." The old veteran rose from his seat, with tears trembling in his eyes, and taking us all affectionately by the hands, said, "Indeed you are my children." His doors are ever open to the Americans, and there are very few who visit France without seeing him.

"While on my last visit with Mr. Barnet, the American Consul, Capt. Macy, of the fine new ship Stephania, one of the line of packets between Havre and New York, called to ask the General if he would accept of his cabin, and do him the honor to take a passage with him to the United States. This is the fifth or sixth application of the kind he has received since it has been known that he had declined the provision made by Congress for conveying him to the United States."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Select and Common Councils of this city, providing for the reception of this illustrious man—a copy of them has been forwarded to him by the Mayor.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, That they cordially unite in the sentiments of respect and attachment which actuated the Representatives of the nation, when they invited to our shores the great and gallant LA FAYETTE.

Resolved, That it peculiarly becomes the city where that declaration was formed, which gave freedom to the new world, to receive with affection, and with honour the brave man whose devotion to liberty, and whose gallantry as a soldier so greatly contributed to the acquisition of that blessing.

Resolved, That the presence of General LA FAYETTE, in the city of Philadelphia, is ardently desired. That the Chief Magistrate of the City be requested to communicate to him this fervent wish of our citizens, and to invite him to become their guest.

Resolved, That a Committee of the Councils of the city be appointed to prepare for his reception, and to welcome, and while he resides among us, to entertain, in a manner suiting a great nation, and illustrious man, this Companion of Washington, and Friend of America.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[From late English papers, received at New-York.]

At the meeting of the British and foreign School Society, on Monday Mr. F. Buxton told the following curious anecdote:—It had been his misfortune when very young to live with a gentleman, whose prejudices against the improvement of the poor were numerous and inveterate. There were, in that gentleman's opinion, three great causes of the demoralization of the poor—reading, writing, and arithmetic—(laughter)—and whenever a quarrel took place in his neighbourhood, he was in the habit of saying "That is the effect of education." If a theft or a murder were committed, "There," he would say, "is another test of the bad effect of education." In speaking of his own steward, this hater of improvement would say," "That man, to his credit be it spoken, is not able to read a word, or to write a figure; and yet he is, perhaps, the best accountant in the county." It was natural to inquire by what process of memory the steward kept his accounts. This was shown. A drawer was produced: in one compartment there was a parcel of beans; in another a parcel of peas, and in the remaining divisions, of grain. These were the symbols of various debts and payments, which, with the aid of a strong memory, the steward kept with great exactness, until one night a rat broke into his account box, and down went the account of what was due from various tenants, and all was thrown into the wildest confusion and doubt (loud laughter.) From that moment he (Mr. Buxton) had been a convert to the superiority of written or printed symbols.

It was stated some time ago, in the newspapers, that Mr. Macready was about to quit the sock and buskin for the church; but if the following paragraph from the York Herald be true, it would appear that he has chosen the bar.—"Granby Inn, Harrogate.—We understand that the purchaser of this well established and excellent inn, which was lately advertised for sale in the York Herald, is no other than the celebrated Mr. Macready, of theatrical notoriety."

The Valorus frigate has arrived in England from Mexico, with $800,000 specie, and an ambassador from the Mexican Government.

A loan for one million, sterling, to the Buenos Ayres Government, was negotiating.

Extraordinary Operation.—Dr. Faverman, of Norwich, on the 9th June, performed successfully a singular and dangerous operation on the child of Mr. Moore, a respectable grocer, of Ber street, by an incision into the cavity of the chest, from whence he extracted one pound eleven ounces of highly purulent matter. The patient had previously suffered from a prolonged distemper, the result of typhus fever, and subsequent inflammation of the lungs. The child, we are given to understand by Mr. Moore, is rapidly recovering its original state of health.

A Clever Robbery.—A gentleman, who attended yesterday at the police office, Hatton garden, related the following robbery, which was committed some time ago, at the house of Mr. Lewis, in St. John's square, Clerkenwell:—About four o'clock in the afternoon, a man of genteel appearance and address knocked at Mr. Lewis's door, and inquired if he was at home. It is supposed he knew to the contrary. On receiving an answer in the negative, he expressed a wish to see Mrs. Lewis. He was accordingly shewn into the dining room, and on Mrs. Lewis going to him he said he had an account to settle with Mr. Lewis, and that he came to pay him; and as he was not at home, he requested pen, ink, and paper, to leave a note for him. These were furnished him, and he wrote a note to Mr. Lewis, and, in the presence of Mrs. Lewis, he enclosed two ten pound bank notes in it. Observing wine in a decanter on the sideboard, he said he would take a glass. He walked round the room, and admired the pictures. He then sat down for some time and after conversing on different subjects, took his leave. Soon afterwards Mr. Lewis returned, and on opening the note he found that it contained the following words:—"Sir, having occasion for a little silver plate, I have taken the liberty of borrowing it of you;—the enclosed will serve as a security for my returning it." On examining the supposed ten pound notes, they proved to be sham notes, not worth a farthing, and on looking round to discover what plate the gentleman had borrowed, Mr. Lewis soon missed from the sideboard a large gravy spoon, four table spoons, and ten tea spoons, which, previous to the gentleman's coming in, had been lying on the sideboard. He was a man of genteel appearance, dressed in black, and about sixty years of age.

It seems that the difficulties that have arisen in Egypt do not prevent the Viceroy from endeavouring to induce artisans and mechanics to settle in that country. Such is the protection he affords to manufacturers, that he gives 4,500 and even 6000 francs a year to printers of calicoes.—These advantageous terms have induced printers without work in the Department des Bouches du Rhone to go to Egypt, and they are waiting at Marseilles for a favourable wind in order to set sail.

Toledo, the noted Mexican traitor, has married the Marchioness de Villa Franca, and as a reward for his important services, the grateful Ferdinand has appointed him his Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Bavaria.

The following decision, taken some time since from an English newspaper, but which got mislaid, will be read with no small degree of interest by the owners of our newspapers, most of whom, in the United States, hold as joint proprietors.—The question here decided has hitherto been considered as an unsettled case, and whenever it has occurred, has, we believe, been referred to arbitrators, some of whom have decided one way and some another, but as it has never, that we have heard of, been the subject of a legal decision, the publication of the following report will excite some attention, at least with our brethren of the type—so says the New York Evening Post.

COPY RIGHT OF A NEWSPAPER.

On the 4th curt. the Court of Session (Second Division,) determined an important point regarding the copy right of newspapers.

John and Peter Wilson, in 1803, established a newspaper called the Ayr Advertiser, or West County Journal, which speedily became a lucrative concern, and thenceforward belonged to them equally. In 1809, Peter Wilson sold his half share to a third person, receiving a premium or price for the copy right, exclusive of the stock. The purchaser afterwards sold it to two strangers, receiving the same premium as he had paid.

John Wilson retained his original half share till his death in May 1821. Conceiving it to be a valuable part of his estate, he, by his will, conveyed his half share of the copy-right to his testamentary trustees. In all the changes of partners or proprietors, from the first establishment of the newspaper, there had been no written contract of copartnership betwixt them.

John Wilson's trustees were about to sell his half share, when the two persons who had last purchased the other half, presented a bill of suspension and interdict to have the trustees restrained, upon the allegation that there was no such thing as the copy-right of a newspaper; that the right to print and publish a newspaper exercised by two or more persons associated together, just resembled any other trade; and that upon the death of any partner, there being no written contract providing otherwise, the good will, as it is called, of the business, belongs to the survivors. Lord Meadowbank, in the Bill Chamber, appointed the bill to be answered, and granted the interdict. On advising the bill, with answers, Lord Cringletie appointed parties to prepare memorials to the court. In these memorials the case was fully argued.

The court were unanimously of opinion, that the right of printing and publishing a newspaper, or the share of such a right, however anomalous it may be in point of principle, and whether it might be called copy-right, privilege, property, or by whatever other name, is a valuable right, now perfectly known and understood, and is, by the common law, both transferrable *inter vivos*, and transmissible to heirs, independently of any written contract betwixt partners or proprietors. They, therefore, recalled the interdict, and refused the bill, with full expenses.

The fast sailing brig Noble, Captain Staples arrived at Baltimore on the 7th inst. in the remarkable short passage of thirty-six days from Buenos Ayres. Mr. D. SMITH came passenger and has furnished papers to the 1st of July inclusive, which communicate the *melancholy intelligence of the* DEATH OF THE HON. CÆSAR A. RODNEY, the American Minister at Buenos Ayres. He died suddenly on the 11th of June, at six in the morning, and was buried with appropriate marks of respect on the following day. His family were to take passage for Philadelphia on board the brig America, captain Neal, to sail in a few days after the Noble. The Buenos Ayres *Mercantil* which announced the death of Mr. R. is clothed in the emblems of mourning.

The Argos of 12th June, (received at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette,) says, that Mr. C. A. Rodney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and our most distinguished friend, died in this city on the 10th instant, at six o'clock, in the morning. It is our duty to manifest, as it has been evinced by the whole city, the grief which is felt for this lamentable occurrence, and to acknowlege the manner with which the governor has testified it by means of the following decree:

BUENOS AYRES, 10th June, 1824.

"The death of Mr. C. A. RODNEY, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has excited in the government of Buenos Ayres, all the grief which the loss of so distinguished a citizen must be to his country.

To America he was the most zealous defender of her rights—He was especially attached to the Provinces of Rio-de-la-Plata—in consequence of this, the Government being anxious of testifying the public sentiment and the gratitude with which it is inspired for his virtues—it has decreed.

First.—That a SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT shall be erected at the expence of the Government, where the remains of the Honorable CÆSAR A. RODNEY shall be deposited, as a memory of gratitude.

Second—The expence of the Monument shall be paid from the funds appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Government.

Third—Let orders for the fulfilment of this decree be given, and let it be recorded in the official register.

(Signed) HERAS."

The Minister, Secretaries, with all the staff of the Army, and Chiefs of the various departments, shall assist obsequies which are on this day to be made for Mr. Rodney in the English cemetery, and Government has decreed the following honors:

"When the corpse shall be taken out from the place in which it now is, the Fortress shall fire guns—when the corpse shall enter the cemetery another discharge of artillery shall be made—and when the body shall be deposited in the sepulchre, a general discharge of the whole battalion of the infantry shall take place.

His body was conveyed by a hearse of the first class, now used for the first time, in which were crossed the Banners of the United States and those of the Provinces of the Rio-de-la-Plata.

PERU.—Documents have just reached this country, relative to the resignation of Gen. LA SERNA, Vice-Roy of Peru. The first is a circular addressed to the civil, ecclesiastical and military authorities, requesting them to examine the Spanish royal order of July 29, 1821, and the royal decree of October 1, 1823, and give him their immediate opinion, whether that order and decree (by which "all the acts are null and void of that government called Constitutional, of whatever class or rank they may be, which have governed the Spanish people from the 7th of March, 1820, to the 1st Oct. 1823") should not by him, the Vice-Roy, be published and put in force; and whether he ought not to resign, on the ground, that his appointment was among the acts so annulled! The second is a decree of the said Viceroy, by which he confirms the first mentioned royal order and decree, in respect to the country under his vice-royalty—annuls all acts and laws therein annulled—directs rejoicings, mass, Te Deum, &c. on the occasion, and orders, that the troops then take the oath of fidelity to King Ferdinand. He directs, that for the present, the system of government shall be ruled by the royal order of the 28th Dec. and that no innovations shall be made, until the royal order will be further known. He also directs, that all Constitutional stamps shall be effaced from paper now current; and that the "titular Constitutional stone," and all Constitutional monuments, shall be demolished, and allusion thereto suppressed. The third and last document is addressed to Don Jose Canterac, in which he declares his resignation of the Viceroy, his appointment to which he considers as one of the Constitutional acts, annulled as aforesaid; and recommends it to General Canterac, as senior officer, to take the command. With all this, there is much cant, as may be supposed, on the part of this QUONDAM CONSTITUTIONALIST, about his loyalty, his regard for Peru, and his MOTIVES; among which motives, however, he does not mention the increasing and commanding strength and irresistable advance of BOLIVAR; a motive, it is suspected, not among the least, for his resignation.

FROM LATE CURACOA PAPERS.

Extract of a letter dated Aguadilla, July 5, 1824.

"On the 12th of June an American hermaphrodite brig, laden with coffee, and indigo, from Laguayra to some port in the United States, was boarded off the Mona by a pirate, and carried to one of the Mona Islands, where they forced the captain and crew to unload and unrig her, then sunk the vessel and murdered every soul on board. On the 15th June, a sloop from hence to Mayagues, with a merchant from Cabo Roxo, was chased by a row boat off Ricocon, the buccaneers came so near the sloop that Mr. F. (the merchant) fired his pistol at them, after they had fired several muskets at the sloop; luckily he hit the fellow at the helm, who cried out to the men, that he was wounded, and must return on shore. Which they did, and the sloop escaped.

"This information, and another that goods were smuggled on shore at night, induced the colonel, who commands the troops stationed from Ponce to Arecibo, to engage a small vessel, which with 20 men and an officer, he sent in quest of the pirates. They soon saw a sloop which they gave chase to. Seeing they could not escape, the pirates run the sloop on shore on one of the Mona Islands, and run in the bushes. The soldiers followed them; they made a stand to defend themselves, when the second in command, a Portuguese of the name of Gofresio, lost his hand and got a mortal wound in his head, of which he died. Several of the crew were wounded, also the captain; but he and most of the crew escaped. Six have been made prisoners, whom with the dead Portuguese, they took to Mayaguez. They have given the information about the American schr. brig; yesterday they passed Aguadilla on their way to San Juan. The head and hand of the Portuguese will be displayed at Mayaguez, on a pole. So this is one less. The six are all young fellows from the island, and their captain an inhabitant of Mayaguez, in good circumstances. A detachment has been sent also, to Rincon to search the houses; they found six fellows and a quantity of Indigo, coffee, and 20 bbls. flour, which they seized, with one of the gang, five having escaped. This is all the news I can give you."

Extract of a letter, dated

"HAVANA, JULY 22, 1824.

"There is nothing new *here*, except that the Slave Trade is carried on on as large a scale as before the prohibition—seventeen sail having been fitted out within the last month. On their return they land their cargoes on the coast, and then enter in ballast, hailing from Sisal, Campeachy, or St. Thomas."

Extract of a letter, dated

"MATANZAS, JULY 21.

"You are no doubt aware that the Musselmen" have to *windward*, an English schooner, cargo assorted, valuable—a Hamburgh ship with a cargo of linens, valued at $500,000—a New York schr. with an assorted cargo, valuable. The cargoes of the first and last have found their way to this city—the cargo of the ship has not yet arrived—the crews supposed to be murdered, with the exception of a Spaniard on board the Mercator (one of the captured) who was landed and has been here. A small schooner of about four tons was seized at Simpson's wharf, with some kegs of paints, American hats, (one directed to a person of this place, one hat which has been used, with the lining torn out, to prevent, no doubt, the discovery of the name, which was probably written on it—some boots which had been worn—some bags—also, small phials containing French essences, which leads to a suspicion that they have also taken a French vessel."

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, ss.

Know all men by these presents, that I, CALEB TEBBETS, of the town of Worchester, in the County aforesaid, have, on this 29th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, raised a SIGN, on which is painted a CABBAGE, it being emblematical of us, gentlemen Professors of the Art of Tailoring—And whereas, I, the said Tebbets, have on hand, a large assortment of *Cabbage*, of as good quality, as can be obtained of any other *Cabbager* in the said town of Worchester; I, the said Tebbets, hereby invite all persons who disapprove of *Adam and Eve's primitive* dress, to call upon me, the said Tebbets, and the garments by me made, "Shall cover a multitude of sins."

Ladies! Do you wish for cloth?
And to get your money's worth;
Black or Blue, White or Red?
Call and see the CABBAGE HEAD!

Dandies! if you wish to hit
On a Coat that just will fit
Your body slender, fat, or shred;
Call and see the CABBAGE HEAD!

Old Men! would you girt your waist,
With clothes of olden time the taste,
Like those worn some centuries fled;
Call and see the CABBAGE HEAD!

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

On the 6th instant, the following assize of Bread, was published at Troy, (N. Y.) "A loaf of superfine flour for 12½ cents, 52 oz. common flour 54 oz. It was was issued by the Mayor. There is a law in force declaring that all Bakers in Philadelphia shall sell their Bread by weight. The Clerks of the Market are ordered to carry it into effect, but the law is a mere dead letter.

The President and managers of the Wilmington and Philadelphia turnpike company, have declared a dividend of three per cent. for the last half year, payable to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after the 20th inst. by E. Tatnall, Treasurer.

George B. Porter, of Lancaster has been appointed by the Governor, to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Commodore James Barron, on Wednesday, entered upon the duties of his appointment, as commanding officer at this naval station.

During the last week eighty-four dogs were taken up in this city, killed and buried, and four redeemed at $5 each.

Elisha Traver, of Knoxville, Georgia, a poor industrious man, was the fortunate holder of one half the ticket, which drew the $100,000 prize in the Maryland Lottery.

It is stated that a strange epidemic prevails among the reindeer in the north of Sweden.

As soon as they are attacked, they run at full speed till they meet with a stream, into which they plunge and perish.

There are about 85,000 newspapers printed in the city of New York every week.

John Zimmerman, accused of the murder of his daughter at Allentown, Penn. has been tried, found guilty, and received sentence of death.

A yellow man, named John Francois Collero, has been committed to Bridewell in New York, charged with the murder of Joseph Mason, about four years since, in New Orleans, whence he made his escape from the officers of justice, and went to Pensacola; from there he went to the Havana, where he remained for about one year, and from Havana he came to New York.

At Kennebunk, Me. on the third inst. a considerable number of dwelling houses, stores, shops, &c. was consumed by fire, and great damage suffered.

Three men have been arrested in Vermont with large quantities of counterfeit money in their possession. A bundle, containing $11,000 in forged bills, was found in one of their trunks.

On the 6th July, a Mr. Jacob Nelson, of Lancaster District, S. C. a man without hands or arms, a teacher of the languages, was murdered, in the night, in his bed, with an axe—the cause and murderer unknown. It appear he lived alone, was about 60 years of age. Some negroes have been apprehended on suspicion.

Gen. Dearborn, our Minister to Portugal, and suite were at Lisbon on the 5th July, to sail for Boston in three or four days, in the ship Plato, of Baltimore.

An official account of duties paid by the Auctioneers in the city of Boston for the last three months, gives the whole amount at $6,099 76.—Whitwell, Bard & Co. paid the highest sum paid by any house, viz: $2,113 74; J. Ripley paid $1 46.

Wonderful liberality.—The City Council of Albany, on the petition of Anson Spooner who lost his eye sight by the bursting of a cannon, on the 4th July, granted him permission to ask charity for ten days.

John Randolph Married!—A Liverpool paper of the 19th thus announces the arrival of Mr. Randolph, our distinguished and eccentric countryman; "The Hon. John Randolph, of the United States, accompanied by his lady, arrived here on Monday last, in the packet ship Nestor."—[O, fie! Mr. Randolph never was married in his life. How could they say, then, that he had "his lady" with him?—This is absolute scandal.]

Dominico Black an Italian, about 24 years of age, who was found begging in the streets of Albany, was arrested and on searching him $153 78, was found concealed in his ragged garments.—He was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.

Col. Francis Kinlock Huger, the American gentleman associated with Dr. Bolman in the attempt to deliver General La Fayette from the prison of Olmutz, has been made the organ of communicating the sentiments of the Cincinnati of South Carolina to that distinguished character;—Col. Huger's father, Major Benjamin Huger, was the first person who received and welcomed La Fayette to our shores during the revolutionary struggle.

The French expedition, under Capt. Duperre, has made some important discoveries of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The fact, that Mr. Clay is a candidate for Congress, to serve for two years, from and after the next session, has been announced in the Kentucky Gazette, and the Western Monitor, (papers printed in Lexington.)

We learn from the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the revenue of the Erie Canal, for the present year, from January to the first of August, amounted to one hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and seventy dollars and forty nine cents; a comment indeed upon the utility of that vast means of national greatness.

The Louisville papers of the 23d ult. quote specie at an advance of 100 to 102 for notes of the Commonwealth bank.

An agent of the society for promoting the emigration of free people of colour to Hayti, has concluded a contract in New York, for the conveyance of one hundred Emigrants to Hayti, on board the brig De Witt Clinton, and upwards of 300 tons burthen.

The Navy Commissioners have advertised that they will receive proposals till the 1st of September, for furnishing fifty-six thousand pounds of 3 3-4 inch very best American swaged iron, deliverable at the Navy Yard at Washington, and subject to the inspection of the Board. Offers must be addressed to the Navy Commissioners, sealed and endorsed on the back—"Offer to furnish Iron for Chain Cables."

Canadian Politics.—A general election is going on in Upper Canada, the result of which, as far as received, is unfavorable to the proposed union of the two provinces.

At Detroit, there are about 1000 Indians, mostly on their annual visits, from the Chippewas to the Sacs, of the Mississippi. The weather had been warm, the mercury having stood at 100 on the 29th ult.

The committee of the Corporation of Baltimore, have engaged extensive apartments for General La Fayette at the Fountain Inn. The large hall and other rooms in that establishment are now fitting up in a superior stile, for the reception of the nation's guest, whenever he may arrive in the "monumental city."

A son of Mrs. Otterside, who resides in Little Water street, between Lombard and South streets, was drowned on Friday afternoon of last week. As he was leaving a ship lying at Lombard street wharf, he fell from the plank, struck his head against the ship, and immediately sunk.

Cape Breton.—A petition has been presented to the British parliament, signed by eleven hundred and four persons, inhabitants of the island of Cape Breton, remonstrating against the union of that island with the government of Nova Scotia.

Burlington College, Vermont.—Eight thousand dollars have been subscribed at Burlington, towards the erection of a new college there, in place of the one lately destroyed by fire.

It is a remarkable fact that three of the Presidents of the United states, viz. George Washington, James Madison, and James Monroe, were born in one county in Virginia. The county which has been thus prolific in great men is Westmoreland.

A most cruel and unprovoked murder was committed on the 15th ult. by Norman Urton, of Hampshire county, Va. on the body of his female slave Fanny. Urton has made his escape, and is now going at large. The governor has offered a reward of $150 for his apprehension.

The $1000 bill stolen by Lamberton Cooper from Messrs. Murray & Son of New York, has been recovered. It had found its way into the pocket of a prisoner in the Pittsburg jail, who, it appears, thought it an branch of the maxim "honor among thieves" to endeavour to appropriate a part of the plunder to himself.

Ship building is so brisk at Baltimore at this time, that all the shipwrights are employed at wages from $1 25 to $1 75 per day.

From New Orleans.—The Louisiana Advertiser of the 20th ult. says—"From recent accounts we can state, that the staples of Louisiana, never promised a more abundant yield, especially that of sugar; the fields are literally groaning under their rich covering. In the despite of every disaster, Louisiana, like Sampson of old, can never be completely bound. Her agricultural strength will break every temporary enthralment, and must carry her sons in triumph to the portals of wealth and grandeur. She must be the Mistress of the West—hurricanes and rot to the contrary notwithstanding."

H. H. Gurley is re-elected the Representative to Congress from the Eastern District of Louisiana, by an overwhelming vote.

LEGISLATIVE SPARRING.—In the New York House of Assembly, on the 5th inst. Mr. Flagg pointedly charged Mr. Gurnsey with falsehood.—Mr. B. reiterated the disputed assertion, quoting Mr. Flagg's confession to him for authority. Mr. F. repeated that it was false, when he was called to order. Col. Conkling and Mr. Rager had also a set to. The former was charged with falsehood by the latter; the assertion was repeated, and again declared to be false. Col. C. retorted with warmth, and said, "that in charging him with falsehood, the Gentleman took a liberty which he dared not repeat out of the house—a liberty which no man should take, who did not shelter himself behind the rules of this House."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1824.

Fare Reduced again.—A passage to New-York can now be had, in the Citizen's Coach and New-union Line, for the moderate price of TWO DOLLARS! The Boats lay on the upper side of Market street wharf, and seats are engaged at the office, No. 13, of Mr. John Bowman, agent.

A numerous body of persons of colour, emigrants to Hayti, are preparing to leave this city and New York. The great advantage that will result to those who may accept of the proffered liberality of President Boyer must be apparent to every reflecting mind. It is not surprising that some of the most respectable families of this class of people are among those who intend migrating; for they have offered them every means necessary to make their change comfortable, besides a future opportunity, if they turn out useful and meritorious citizens, of advancing to posts of honor and profit under the Haytien government. A concourse of persons attended the meeting held on Tuesday evening last, at Bethel Church, to devise measures for their early departure, and resolutions were adopted confirmatory of the general favourable disposition towards Citizen Granville's mission. This agent is now in Philadelphia and will give every information to those interested to hear respecting the climate and natural advantages of soil which Hayti possess. The following extract will show more particularly the inducements held out to adventurers:—"Farmers who go with a view of improving uncultivated lands, (not wild and uncleared, but such as have been neglected, and are running up in bushes, intermingled with coffee plants, cotton, &c.) will find houses ready to go into, and have as much land appropriated for their immediate use as will be sufficient for their support; and if they improve it well, and conduct themselves with sobriety, they will have as much land given them as they can cultivate with profit, not less than 15 acres for each man—their passages will be paid, and four months subsistence provided for them, which will afford them sufficient time to provide for their own support, in a country where they can raise three crops of corn or other produce yearly—all of which *passage, four months subsistence*, and *land*, will be the *donation or free gift* of the government to them: and if they go in considerable numbers to the same neighbourhoods, they must at once see many *decided advantages* resulting from such a movement. Farmers who go for the purpose of renting lands already planted with cotton, coffee, sugar canes, vegetables, fruits, &c. or to work such plantations on shares, will find proprietors or landlords ready to rent on shares or otherwise, upon reasonable terms, under the protection of laws and regulations made for the government of such contracts—but must come under an agreement to go immediately to those farms, and to repay in six months the expenses paid for them, and after they have faithfully fulfilled their engagements with their employers or landlords, they will be at liberty to turn farmers on their own account, and have lands given them to cultivate according to their *good conduct*.—Those who go as mechanics, traders, clerks or school masters, will be assisted in their different professions, and the expenses of their passages paid on their coming under an engagement to *repay* in six months. Forty coloured mechanics such as *Carpenters, Timber Sawyers, Blacksmiths, Coulkers, Pipe Makers, Sail Makers*, &c. capable of building and equipping small vessels, are also immediately wanted, to whom liberal encouragement is offered. The government will either purchase these vessels upon fair and liberal terms, or pay them generous wages per day. And if they have wives and children, land will be given them. But it is always to be understood that the grants of land *particularly*, will be proportioned to, and considered as a reward for the characters which the different classes of emigrants may establish by their sobriety, industry and general good conduct. All religious professions are tolerated and left at full liberty to worship the Almighty Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences, and through the medium of their own forms and ceremonies, provided they do not disturb the *public tranquility*."

Several vessels are freighted, ready to carry those who are desirous of availing themselves of the benevolent views of President Boyer. Chinese Granville has entered into legal obligations on behalf of his government that every engagement made by him with the emigrants will be faithfully fulfilled.

A number of Indians, and their interpreters, arrived in this city on Monday evening last, from Baltimore. They belong to different tribes, inhabiting a large tract of country to the westward of the Rocky Mountain, considered as very numerous, being nearly 140,000 individuals. They were never so far from their homes before, and have made but little progress towards civilization; they appear wholly unacquainted with our manners and customs, which strongly indicates itself by the incurious method and indifference with which they look upon every new object that presents itself to their view. Four of them are females, the squaws and daughters of chiefs: who are good looking, and of similar colour: the men are equally striking in their features, being straight and well proportioned, evidencing great bodily strength. They have attracted considerable attention in the course of their tour, which they purpose extending as far as New-York, where they have gone, and return home by way of the Lakes. These chiefs, while in this city, among other public institutions, visited the asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The interpreter, explained to them the situation of the children, and that they were capable of conveying to each other their wishes and opinions, by means of their fingers. This was too much for the credulity of the Indian without having satisfactory evidence of its truth. Accordingly he desired the interpreter to whisper to the teacher to ask one of the boys *by signs* "who made him dumb;" on the question being proposed, the boy immediately with a piece of chalk, wrote the word "God" upon a black table against the wall. The Indian looked at it in silence, but as it conveyed no more idea to him than the Hebrew Alphabet, the interpreter perceived the dilemma and again whispered to the teacher to direct him to draw an animal something in the shape of a *Raccoon*.—The teacher made the requisite signs, while the Indian watched him intently; the boy drew the figure, and the uncultivated Son of the Forest was not too proud to betray his astonishment at this truly wonderful discovery, by which the condition of so many of our unfortunate fellow beings will be rendered comparatively happy.

It is in contemplation, we have understood, and should our information prove correct, it will afford great pleasure to the residenters in the neighbourhood, and every belle and beau who may be capable of enjoying the delights of an evening's promenade, to learn, that the lot at the lower extremity of Dock street, now occupied as a lumber yard, and which William Penn, in his plan of the city, wisely determined should be reserved for public improvement, is to be opened shortly and laid out into beautiful walks, shaded by ornamental trees, and the whole to be enclosed by iron railings. The width, and current of air passing through this street, which will be rendered more salubrious by this arrangement, will make it decidedly the most desirable and pleasant in the city, and of course increase the value of property there. It is surprising that it has so long lain neglected by our corporation, when it might have added so much to the beauty of the city. New-York has gone before us in her public walks, and in most other respects she has left Philadelphia to look on with wonder and admiration at the spirit which animates her citizens, without making an effort to profit by the example.

The American Monthly Magazine for August, made its appearance, as usual, on the first Monday of the month, and we intended, in our last, to have given our readers some account of its contents. Other engagements, however, occupied our attention, and the task was deferred till this week.

This number is embellished with a very good likeness of De Witt Clinton, Esq. painted by Trumbull, and engraved, we regret to say, in a coarse, unfinished style, by Leney. Correct delineations of the features of distinguished American Statesmen, are ever acceptable to Americans; they call to mind the scenes which rendered them illustrious, and with which their names are identified. We would respectfully suggest, that for the benefit of the younger class of readers, a biographical sketch should accompany such delineations, that whilst they contemplate their features, they may at the same time be made acquainted with their deeds, and led to imitate them. It is a profitable and delightful task, to trace the majestic flood of human intellect up its beautiful meanderings, and impetuous cataracts, even to the little rill, trickling its course along, amongst pebbles and over waterfalls, to the mountain spring. The youthful mind, by contemplating its rise and its estuary, is spurred on to exertion, and is encouraged; whilst imagination,

With pencil dipp'd in colours bright,
Draws "*Hope*," upon ambition's height.

But to the contents of the number before us. The work still maintains its character for originality and independence; and, in general, with due deference to the opinions of others. The first article is "On Modern Criticism," and is from the pen of the Editor, Dr. M'Henry. It bears the impress of the writer's strong, good sense, and powers of reasoning, and is a lesson worthy of an attentive perusal, by all who are concerned in the management of the press.

The second article in the arrangement, is entitled "The Happy Return, or the Songster's Tale," and consists of a theatrical performance, somewhat in the style of Mathews, written in the year 1808, and in that, or the succeeding year, represented in this city. The article may be in taste for some, and was doubtless admitted for the sake of variety; but we are proud to say *that our taste lies another way*—and that we like it none the better for its *imported*, low vulgarities. The plan of the narrative is contemptible—the wit is all stale, and second-hand, and may mostly be found in another dress in the jokes of *Joe Miller*, or in its counter-part, "*Mathews at Home.*"

Passing by the next five articles, and the conclusion of the "Remarks on the Memoirs of the private life of Maria Antoinette, Queen of France and Navarre," with the brief but hearty commendation, that we have found them interesting, and elegantly written, and in every respect creditable to the work and the writers, we come to an editorial article headed "The Degeneracy of the North American Review," which is merely introductory to "the *manly* and appropriate observations of a correspondent" upon the manner in which "*The Wilderness*," and other works, from the same prolific pen, have been treated by that journal. The articles contain some "*unmanly*" insinuations, and, especially the one by the editor, recriminates, in a manner which we are sorry to witness, in a journal which claims the elevated appellation of "The American Monthly Magazine."

Amongst others, we observe the oft-repeated story, that "the labours of an Everett and a Sparks," were formerly more conspicuous on its pages than at present, and that "inferior writers seem to be too much entrusted with the support of its reputation." The fact is well known to those who know any thing about it, that its contributors are the same as heretofore, with the exception, that Mr. Sparks, instead of being an occasional writer, has assumed its management, and devotes his time nearly exclusively to it. Its "degeneracy," we apprehend, grows more out of a desire to cupplant it, in this region, and the "wincing of the gall'd jade," than any fault of the work.

The poetical department is respectable, and free from the monotonous nonsense of two writers, who have heretofore held a conspicuous place in it. The number closes with a "Retrospect of Politics," written, as usual, with much ability and liberality.

A tragic event occurred on Wednesday afternoon, at a respectable boarding house in New-York. While the boarders were at dinner, Mr. Seaman, deputy sheriff, called with a writ for two young men of the name of Hart, brothers, who had just returned from an excursion to the Springs. They expressed their readiness to attend the sheriff, and asked permission to go to their lodging room for their hats. This was granted, but having remained longer than was expected, the sheriff requested the landlord to ascertain if they had really gone to their room.—He knocked at their door, when immediately he heard the report of a pistol, which was followed in a few seconds by another. On entering the room, it was found that both the young men had destroyed themselves, having apparently each placed a pistol in his mouth, and literally blown to atoms the upper parts of their heads. The young men were natives of the Island of St. Thomas, named Ralph and John Hart, aged 24 and 26 years. They had transacted business at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, under the firm of I. & R. Hart. From this place, it is said they absconded some months since in a vessel which they had purchased and loaded on credit; and after visiting Curaco, Havana, and Jamaica, and disposing of the vessel and cargo, arrived at New York a few weeks since. They had but just returned from the Springs.

By the brig Herald, which has arrived at Salem, from Guayaquil, we learn that the ship Washington, of Philadelphia, had been purchased by General Bolivar, for thirty thousand dollars, and was fitting for a cruise. Captain Spry is to command her, having been appointed Commodore of the Columbian squadron.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

Information from Pittsburg states that the Board of Engineers employed to survey the route of this Canal had arrived in that city on the 29th ult. having been detained at Uniontown by the necessity of completing all the instructions to the three parties of surveyors, to whom the different sections of the route have been allotted. The Board were to leave Pittsburg on the 2d instant for Big Beaver, about twenty-six miles down the Ohio. The party would consist of the three members of the Board Dr. W. Howard, Captain Poinsett, Captain Douglass of West Point, and Lieutenant Dumas and Courtenay. They would probably be absent a month from Pittsburgh, and on their return they would meet the Pennsylvania Commissioners, and examine with them the communication between the waters of the Susquehanna and the west, by means of the Conemaugh and Juniata—as also the route of a canal to connect the waters of the Susquehanna with those of the Schuylkill, through Lancaster County.

PRICE CURRENT.

Bacon (per lb.)	8 1-2 a 9	Hops, Jersey, &c.	9
Beef, mess,	12	Rope (per lb.)	20 a 25
Butter, in kegs, (per lb.)	8	Lard, Jersey	10 a 11
Cheese, Goshen	7 a 9	—— Pennsylvania	10 a 11
Corn Meal (bbl.)	2 00	Pork, mess, Western	10,75
Coffee, prime green,	21 a 22	—— Jersey	14,00
Flour, superfine	5 25	—— Prime	10,00
—— Rye	3,12	—— Cargo	11,00
Grain, Corn, up country	37 a 42	Seed, Clover	5,00 a 6,00
—— do. low do.	34 a 36	—— Timothy	2,10 a 2,75
—— Wheat	1,00 a 1,05	Whiskey, Rye (gal.)	27
—— Rye	42 a 46	—— Apple	25 a 28
—— Oats	20 a 23	Tobacco, Virginia	6 a 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 7, Brig Spartan, Chapman, Marseilles, 47 days, Wine, Oil, &c.; ship Messenger, Buffington, Cronstadt, via Boston, Russia Goods; schr. Three Sisters, Reuter, Gibraltar, 30 days, salt.

8. Brig Poenhontas, Foster, Cape de Verds, via quarantine, 34 days, salt, skins, &c.

9. Brig Hannah & Elizabeth, Taylor, St. Thomas, 15 days, coffee and sugar; Brig Curtis, Chase, Laguira, 17 days, cocoa, &c.; schr. Eliza Pierce, Davis, Antigua, 11 days, molasses and sugar; ship William Penn, Hamilton, Liverpool, 40 days, mdse.

10. Brig Francis Augusta, Foster, London, 54 days, 31 passengers, quicksilver, white lead.

11. British brig Helen, J. Jones, Bristol, via Falmouth, 44 days, mdse.

13. Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, St. Croix, 14 days, sugar, &c. brig Felicians, Brown, New Orleans, 19 days, Tobacco, &c.

CLEARANCES.

Aug. 7. Brig Ellen, Sherman, Havana; schr. James, Hunt, St. Thomas; schr. Fame, Hawley, Maracaibo.

9. Ship Emma Matilda, M'Quillan, South America.

10. Brig Orient, Vanderford, Hull; brig Sarah Ann, Malcre, St. Thomas; brig Williamina, Melville, St. John's, N. B.; brig Decatur, Campbell, Matanzas.

12. Brig Ruth, Tear, Laguira; schr. Eagle, Wheaton, St. Thomas; schr. Olive Branch, Chestnut, St. John's, N. B.; schr. Robert, Smith, Alvarado; schr. Miramone, Bergar, Alvarado.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by Alderman Badger, Mr. ANDREW QUIS, to Miss HANNAH ALFORD, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, Mr. CHARLES BRUSTER, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss EUNICE BONSALL, of Upper Darby, Delaware county.

On the 2d of June, at Buenos Ayres, JOHN EICHENBERG, Esq. of Germany, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA, second daughter of the late Cæsar A. Rodney, Esq.

On Sunday, the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. Commiskey, Mr. BERNARD DEBLIN, to Mrs. ANN RAIN, both of this city.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. ANDREW ZEISS, Jun.

On the evening of the 11th inst. in the 61st year of his age, the Rev. JOHN PLITT.

On Thursday morning, the 12th inst. MARY C. wife of Solomon Temple.

On the 12th inst. Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, a native of North Britain.

On Monday, the 11th inst. after a short illness, LEMUEL MIFFLIN.

On the 6th inst. at Burlington, N. J. aged 85, HANNAH DRINKER, widow of the late Daniel Drinker, of this city.

On the 7th inst. at Baltimore, Capt. JOHN CAMPBELL, of the Union Line steam boat Philadelphia.

On the 7th inst. in this city, SUSAN H. PENWICK, sister of Col. A. Penwick, of St. Mary's County, Md.

On Saturday morning, the 7th inst. Mrs. HUGH ELLIS, Silver Plater, aged 40.

On Sunday afternoon, the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH CAMERON, aged 17 years and 3 months. She was amiable and much beloved.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	43	46	89
New York,	57	38	95
Baltimore,	19	9	38

FOUND.

A POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount in Bank Bills, Promissory Notes and other papers which may be useful to the owner. Any person proving property, may have the same by applying to Aaron Nicholls, saw maker, Hamilton Village, and paying expenses. aug. 14—tf

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 5th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 147 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch.

HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public that he has taken the house No. 112 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

N.B. A constant supply of Cedar & Cedar-Rock.—aug 14—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions neatly and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and informs them that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday the 23d of August, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage, and assures them that no labour or expense on his part shall be spared that will promote the said improvement of his pupils.

J. COX,

No. 87 Filbert street, first door below Tenth.

N. B. Persons who prefer making payment in any of the following articles, viz:—Hardware, Dry Goods, Stationery, Chairs, Cabinet Ware, &c. will be accommodated, if immediate application is made as above. J. C.

aug 16—tuw2t

New Mills and Philadelphia

MAIL STAGE.

THE Subscribers, grateful for past favours, intend running their Stage from the Pine Cottage and New Mills to Philadelphia. The Stage will Leave New Mills every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, and passing through Moorestown, Taylorstown, Cinnaminson and Bridgetown, to Joseph English's, Perry, Camden. Returning will leave the upper side of Market street, Philadelphia, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, and English's Ferry, Camden, at 12, and arrive at New Mills by 6 in the evening. Every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. Fare from New Mills to Philadelphia One Dollar, with the usual allowance of luggage.

JOHN WEST,
BENJAMIN BURR.

Baggage at the risk of the Owners. aug. 16—3t

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Sears, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on 4th day, the 29th of 8th month next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the house of John T. Mansfield, in the village of Cantwell's Bridge, the whole of the Real Estate of said dec'd. consisting of the following described lands and tenements, situate in the aforesaid village, New Castle County, and State of Delaware.

No. 1. A lot of Ground, in a high state of improvement, 82 perches divided into two parts, adjoining lands of David Wilson, the heirs of William Corbit, and others, containing four acres and sixty-four perches, be the same more or less, on which are erected a very neat and comfortable two story brick dwelling house, with convenient on the first floor, four chambers above and cellar under the whole, all well finished, also a brick smoke-house, stabling, hay barracks, carriage-house, &c. in good order, and at convenient distance, an excellent garden, well enclosed, and a pump of good water in the yard. This property offers every necessary convenience for the comfortable residence of a family, and is considered one of the most healthy situations in the village.

No. 2. A landing lot and wharf, on the west side of Appoquinimink Creek, containing ninety-two perches, be the same more or less, on which are erected two store houses for the reception of grain, capable of containing 2000 bushels each.

No. 3. A lot of well improved ground, adjoining lands of David Wilson, the heirs of William Corbit, deceased, and the landing road, containing six acres and forty-two perches, be the same more or less.

No. 4. An undivided right, being one third part of a lot of embanked Meadow, adjoining the east side of the causeway, and Meadow belonging to the heirs of William Corbit, deceased, containing nine acres and ninety-nine perches, be the same more or less.

The property will be shown to any person previous to the day of sale, and the terms, which will be accommodating, made known, on application to

DANIEL CORBIT, Ex'r.

Cantwell's Bridge, 7th mo. 20, 1824. 8-g 16—2t

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 147 North Eighth st. and 72 North Sixth st. above Arch st. where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 12—eowly

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a super royal PRINTING PRESS, with iron bedding, and in good working order. Would suit a newspaper printer, and will be sold cheap. Also,

One font Nonpareil Type, in good order. One font Brevier, one font Long Primer, one third worn. One font small Pica, nearly new. One font of English. One font of Great Primer, and other materials.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 59 Market street, Philadelphia. july 10—tf

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Rox Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with careful and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish not to send his Carriages to the public stand during the approaching hot season, he is therefore determined to reduce the price of Carriage hire, &c. as low as possible.

N. B. His old established Mourning Hearse, with jet black Horses, kept as usual in perfect order, and will be sent to any part of the city, with that prompt attention becoming the occasion. Apply at No. 13 South Fifth street.

may 15—tf WILLIAM CANNON.

For Sale at this Office,

SEVERAL volumes of the *New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette*, bound, price 2,50 cents. july 7

SHORT-HAND.—This very useful art taught in Six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, 2 Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZPELL. No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 3m

WILLIAM B. COBB, Block & White Smith, N. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 194 North 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate printer, No. 122 south Second st. Bill Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR's Type Foundry, No. 146 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 176.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 244 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 21 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS's low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library & General Intelligence Office, at the S. W. corner 3d & Dunwoody street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second st. keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—3

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the S. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 179 Race st. to No. 101 N. Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—3

AT DAVID LUBENS's SCHOOL, Haverstraw, N. J. a number of boys can be accommodated with board & tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 93 Market.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 26 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 103 Vine street.—3

TAVERN TO LET.

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For [illegible] inquire at No. 128 South Second street. may

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the New-York Mirror.

'She's monstrous pretty, an't she, Dick?—Why, yes.
'But, do, pray tell me, is she—is she rich?'
'Why, something like two hundred thousand dolls. I guess.'
'Oh, that's enough to give one's heart the itch.'
'But, then she's got a temper like the d——l.
'And no more heart than bachelors of eighty.'
'Oh, never mind, I'll bring her to her level.
'For my love is, you know, exceeding weighty.'

Poor Pill Garlick.

THE MINIATURE.

William was holding in his hand
The Likeness of his wife;
'Twas drawn by some enchanted wand,
It seem'd so much like life.
He almost thought it spoke—he gazed
Upon the picture still,
And was delighted and amazed
To view the painter's skill.

"This picture is just like thee, Jane,
'Tis drawn to nature true;
I've kissed it o'er and o'er again,
It is so much *like* you."
"And has it kissed thee back, my dear?"
"Ah, no, my love," said he;
"Then, William, it is very clear
It's not at all *like* me."

Gosson.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors,—In looking over some old writings, I have come across a number of *Conundrums*, some of which I have heard, and some not, and which I send you to publish, for the amusement of the youthful part of your readers.

Franklin.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is an Epithalamium like a woman hater?
2. What enters the church-door first, when a couple are going to be married?
3. Why is a tallow chandler the worst and most unfortunate of men?
4. Why is your head Royal?
5. Why are ancient histories like toes?
6. A word of one syllable, easy and short,
Reads backwards and forwards the same,
Expresses the feelings warm from the heart,
And to beauty lays principal claim.
7. Two brothers we are, great burdens we bear,
To which we are bitterly prest;
And in truth we may say, we labour all day,
And are empty when we go to rest.
8. Why is a coward like a mouse trap?

Praise.—There are three kinds—that which we yield, that which we lend and that which we pay.—We yield it to the powerful from fear, we lend it to the weak from interest, and we pay it to the deserving from gratitude.

Who writes as he speaks, speaks as he writes, looks as he speaks and writes—is honest.

Who writes an illegible hand, is commonly rapid, often impetuous in his judgments.

He who writes with insolence when anonymous and unknown, and speaks with timidity in the presence of the good—seems to be closely allied to baseness.

Invisible-Visible Ines.—If letters be traced on paper with *muriate of cobalt*, the writing is invisible; and by holding it before the fire, the character speedily assumes a green colour, which again disappears, as the paper cools.—The writing made with this ink may, therefore, at pleasure be made visible or invisible, by alternately warming and cooling the paper, if care be taken not to expose it to a greater degree of heat than is necessary to make the invisible writing legible. This experiment is rendered more amusing, by drawing the trunk and branches of a tree in the usual manner, and tracing the leaves with sympathetic ink. The tree appears leafless till the paper is heated, when it suddenly becomes covered with a beautiful foliage.

The sympathetic ink is prepared in the following manner:—Put into a matrass one part of cobalt of zaffre, and four of nitro-muriatic acid; digest the mixture, with a gentle heat, until the acid dissolves no more cobalt; then add muriate of soda, equal in quantity to the cobalt employed, and four times as much water as acid, and filter the liquor through paper.—*The Chemist.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The universal complaint of Farmers in the Middle and Western states, of the lowness of produce and scarcity of money, demands the sympathy of citizens generally; and inasmuch as the sufferings of agriculturalists will eventually be felt by all, it becomes the duty, as well as interest, of all, to endeavour to meliorate the condition of the Farmers:—But this cannot be effected, without their co-operation. The difficulties under which the agricultural interest at present labors, may be fairly charged to the account of inveterate habit:—For the Farmers do not, nor will not turn their exertions to supply the demands of the Market, until necessity compels them to it: it is to this cause owing almost exclusively, that the farming business is thus, as at present, palsied. We now import large quantities of Hemp, wool, and other raw materia, and export Flour, Pork, &c. Now a large portion of the lands occupied in the growth of wheat, would produce good, and abundantly more profitable crops, of Hemp and flax: the time and expense devoted to the rearing and fattening of swine, would in most situations produce an abundance of Sheep, which are at present, the most valuable stock of the farmer, and will continue to be increasingly valuable. From the surplus product of wheat, little or no profit can be realized: In cattle, managed in whatever way, there is still less profit: What inducement then, is held out to the farmer to continue in the old custom, or rather habit, of raising provisions, rather than materia for manufacture; when every market upon the Globe is glutted with the former, and when an extensive and lucrative market is opened at home for the latter.

The cultivated part of our territory is annually increasing, while the market for our surplus is curtailed; or at best, stationary. For instance, the West India Islands, recently constituted our principal market for provisions—The river Mississippi alone, now disembogues an ample supply for those Islands! what then is the necessary fate of the balance of provisions on hand? and to what purpose are our farmers busied? How is advancement to be anticipated in this course? It cannot Gentlemen! It cannot! nothing but a dereliction of old habits, can renovate your funds! Much has been written and vociferated in your ears, by designing or ignorant men, in favour of Commerce. But what, let me ask, must be the eventual result of Foreign intercourse, with the balance of trade constantly against us? Poverty! such is our present condition! No man is more friendly to commercial intercourse than I am; but I have long been convinced that our system must be changed; and so must yours: You must raise more sheep, hemp, and flax; and less cattle, hogs and grain, and you will inevitably succeed in the "unum necessarium" in human affairs—*Realising the Cash!*

Sea Bathing and Boarding.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and other places, for the liberal encouragement he has had from them for several years past. He still continues to keep that large and commodious house in Tuckerton, the Union Hotel, which is pleasantly situated at the corner of Front and Green streets. It is well calculated for company, and he hopes by attention to business, to make those who may favour him with their custom comfortable in their visit to the Sea Shore.

WILLIAM K. MASON.

N. B. He is provided with the best of Assistants, Provisions and Liquors. There is good ferry-boats running every day to the Beaches, where will be found excellent accomodations.

Tuckerton, June 26, 1824. [July 3—tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing hair from falling off, *in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application.* This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 30 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

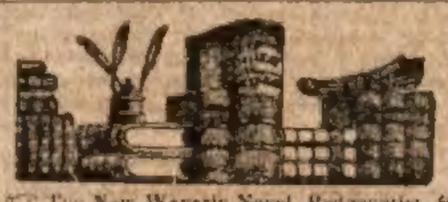
No. 53 1-2, South Front street, and No. 13, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 3—tf

Just published and for sale

At this Office, 'ITINERANT SKETCHES,' a series of Tales from the Saturday Evening Post. Contents—Will Block; the Wreck; The Dead Alive; The Pensioner; The Duellist; The Ruins; The Parting; St. Andrew's Cross; The Tea Table; Wreck of a Barge; The Bird Catcher; Fragment of a Chronicle; The Last Shilling; The Indian Tecumseh, an Indian Tale—With Sketches of Poetry, by Ellen, Laura, Neville, Fitz Eustace, Mrs. Opie, and H. N.—A pocket edition of 90 pages, price 25 Cents. Also for Sale 'THE CASKET, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment, recently published. The above books may also be obtained at the following places:

John Morriner's Bookstore,	No. 74 South Second Street.	
Samuel Harris's	Do,	179 South Second street.
Isaac Pugh's,	Do.	S. E. corner Race & Third.
Shedrach Taylor's	Do.	354 North Second Street.
Marot & Walter's	Do.	87 Market Street.
Joseph G. Auner's	Do.	333 Market Street.

David Clarke's Book dealers, over 171 Market street, Richard Jourdan, Druggist, N. W. corner of 2d & Christian. July 24



☞ The New Waverly Novel, Redgauntlet, 50 *cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. for sale at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st

Eighth door abov: Spruce street.

Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Night, Doddridge, and Burkitt; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchases mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Comly's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 7—tf

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

P. CANFIELD

Again tenders his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 12th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which is arranged on pure mathematical principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect fairness of this system of lottery rewards adventurers, the low price of tickets, and the small number of them in the 13th class, together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever most cheerfully and readily meet with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merits.

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Tickets and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five dollars, until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the nett sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the same rate; but should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and leave the tickets in deposit for the 20 dollars and 40 cents, they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets, will be 24 dollars and 60 cents.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5672	do	6	is	$36432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 26—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

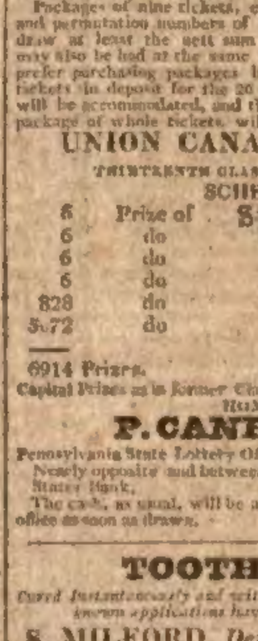
Cured instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

Assures those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectives and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—ly



J. S. RUSSELL,
No. 68,
Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

THE WEST CHESTER STAGE,

Continues to leave JOSEPH TAYLOR'S, sign of the Cross Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Seven o'clock in the morning, for West Chester. Returning, leaves West Chester every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Seven in the morning.

All Baggage at the Owners' risk.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

N. B.—Joseph Taylor returns his thanks to his friends for their past support, and hopes by strict attention to their accommodation, to merit a continuance of their patronage, it being a central situation for business.

june 19—3m JOSEPH TAYLOR.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Fellow Citizens,—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the late General Election, encourages me again to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant.

july 31—tf CONRAD WILE.

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

Sold by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 44, North Fifth, near Arch street, where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing toxic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of simples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly careless complaint termed Indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found on sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation incident to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

Procures Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses, To Rent, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

The Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

This valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, leprosy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th, 1824.*"

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

"N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 4 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 210 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 131 Broadway, opposite John street.
Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keffer.
Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Hyard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imputing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base imputations, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

☞ **Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.**

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. [10—tf

PHILADELPHIA

THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

No. 53 NORTH SECOND STREET.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies of this city, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Pins, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Ring do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gloves, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

June 1—3m

BENJAMIN DAFFIS, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 N. Third street, a few doors below Arch, Cutlery repaired in the best manner, Saw arms cleaned, polished, &c.

B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

Runs from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 244 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock.—Returning will leave James Bones' Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 3 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 8 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Roger's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

JAMES BONES,
S. C. JEFFERIES,
7 mo. 21, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

Travellers by the following Routes *TAKE NOTICE.*

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

Leaves and arrives at the subscriber's, in the following order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia, apply at Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; and for seats to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Mail Stage Office, No. 30, south Third-st; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23, south Third street; at Beckell's Hotel, No. 15, south Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn, (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia. Fare, one dollar.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

Via Newport and Christiana.

☞ Will run daily, (Sundays excepted)—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 6 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Eli Lamborn's Inn, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat.—Fare one dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford,

Will run three times a week—leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Milsborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Polar-town, Snowhill, Horn-town, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Eli Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5, P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington, at five, o'clock, P. M.—This line is connected with the Easton Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LAMBORN, Proprietor.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do labouring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No. 1, North Eleventh Street.

N.B. A few Marble Mantles, with other Marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, put up. aug. 7—tf

PROPOSALS

For publishing, by subscription, the following Tracts, viz:—On the Knowledge of the Lord, the only true God. To which is added, Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance. By that faithful Servant and Minister of Christ, JOB SCOTT.

These Tracts will be published in a pamphlet form, comprising from 80 to 90 pages octavo—in similar paper and type as his "Salvation by Christ," and be delivered to subscribers at 37 1-2 cents a copy, or three dollars a dozen.

☞ Those to whom subscription papers may be entrusted, are requested to return them by the 1st of the Tenth month, 1824, to Isaac Pugh, Bookseller, corner of Race and Third streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. has for sale "Salvation by Christ," to which is added, "Remarks upon the Nature of Salvation by Christ.—By JOB SCOTT. july 31—tf

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between S. JENNINGS & E. LODGE, Milliners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will please to present their accounts legally attested for settlement; and all persons indebted will please to call and pay the same to E. LODGE, at No. 92 North Fourth street, who is authorised to settle the business of said firm.

july 31—3t* JENNINGS & LODGE.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums to loan on property within the city and County of Philadelphia—$500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000. Those sums above ten thousand, can be had for 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to

P. J. WILTBOHN,
july 31—tf No. 149 Walnut street.

FARE REDUCED TO $2,50

For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only 2,50.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 30 South Third Street, No. 13 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—For the Proprietors.

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 37 1-2 cents. july 24—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

The Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,		4 00 to	4 50
Do,	do, do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do,	do, do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Do,	do, do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do,	do, do. coarse do.	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,		87 1-2	1 00
Do, fine Shoes, do,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do, coarse do,		62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,		1 00	1 12 1-2
Do do. Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,		87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,		1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,		50	75
Do, fine Leather Shoes,		87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do, coarse do, do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 258, Market Street, fifth door below 6th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,		6,00 a	5,00
Do,	do, Monroes,	1,50 a	1,75
Do,	do, Shoes,	1,25 a	1,50
Do,	do, Buskskin do,	1,50 a	1,75
Men's	do, Grain do,	1,00 a	1,12
Do,	do, Coarse do,	1,00 a	1,25
Boys'	do, Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a	1,12
Do,	do, Shoes, do,	87 a	1,12
Do,	do, Coarse do,	62 a	87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,		1,00 a	1,12
Do, Morocco do, Heels and trimmed,		1,00 a	1,12
Do, do, do, Spring Heels,		90 a	1,00
Do, do, Boots Trimmed,		1,62 a	1,75
Do, Leather do,		1,12 a	1,37
Do, Morocco thick soaled Shoes,		1,12 a	1,25
Do, do, do, with Heels,		1,25 a	1,50
Do, Leather do, do,		87 a	1,25
Do, do, Pumps,		75 a	1,00
Misses' Morocco do		62 a	75
Do, Valricia do,		75 a	87
Do, Leather do,		50 a	62
Children's Morocco Boots,		37 a	62
Do, Leather do,		37 a	62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—ly

The Select Didactic Seminary,

In Frombergers Court, (Second street, between Market and Arch,) which is now vacated, will be re-opened on Monday, the 2d instant—where will be taught, as usual, all the branches of a useful English education. For admission apply at the Seminary, or at No. 140 North Second street, to

aug 7—3t* PARDON DAVIS.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the partnership heretofore existing between JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will please present their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted to it, will please to make immediate payment to ANDREW WILLIAMS, No. 6 Prune street, who is authorised to settle the same. aug 7—3t*

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD of respectable connections, of active and industrious habits, and about 16 years of age, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business. One from the Country would be preferred. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. 4th aug 7—tf

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy blinding off,
And now right plainly see;
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GIBBS is wed to thee!
Pluto was groomsman—and Ennio
Showed less of sternness than old Pluto!
When Hymen joined you, hand in hand,
Ceres was nose, her gloves bestowing;
Possess hid the pregnant land,
With richness and with grain be glowing!
Robigus gave his corn, nor feared
That GIBBS his treasure fairly shared.
Pactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to shine;
This Heathen fable may a legion,
Observe!—Time's flerlock take in time,
Asop spoke true, although in fable,
Then buy a Ticket if you're able,
For Lottery Wheels like Time's run round,
What's lost may yet again be found.

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME.

6 prizes of	$5000 is	$30,000	
6	1000 is	6000	
6	500 is	3000	
6	397 is	2382	
828	12 is	9936	
5072	6 is	30432	
6924 Prizes,			$87750
19626 Blanks.			

17550 Tickets at $5—Shares in proportion. For sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore, New York, and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash or Tickets at the above office. aug 7—tf

VINE STREET ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

The Subscriber, formerly of Philadelphia, but lately of Norristown, 16 miles from Philadelphia, having purchased the fixtures well suited to so pleasantly situated an Academy, between Front street and Second, opposite the extremity of New Market street, proposes to his friends and the public, to be prepared to receive pupils on the 16th day of August next. Pupils properly instructed in whatever may be required, in an English Academy. For particulars please to call at the Academy.

N. B. Night School will be taught at the same place.—Those persons wishing to enjoy the advantages of said School, will please to call at the Academy; or at the dwelling of the Subscriber, in Callowhill street, between Seventh street, and Eighth. At either of said places, particulars will be made known.

SETH Q. COLLOM.

This is to certify that the bearer hereof, SETH Q. COLLOM, taught School in the English Department of the Norristown Academy about three years, during which his services were received with general satisfaction. We, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend him as a person amply qualified to fulfil the important duties connected with his profession.

D. WOLMER,	JOHN FREEDLEY,
JOSEPH THOMAS,	WILLIAM POWEL,
JOHN BOYER,	CHARLES JONES,
J. WINNARD,	ANDREW KNOX, Trustee.
LEVI PAWLING, Trustee,	ISAAC HUDDLESON, do.
JOHN MARKLEY, do.	BENJAMIN EVANS.
ROBERT HAMILL, do.	

Norristown, July 13th, 1824. [31—3t*

CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

The Subscriber, having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, by daily making, so as to render it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs, if required, for one year gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes; those silver mounted, from 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

july 24—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

Subscriptions to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 9 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 109 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

ENGLISH WATCHES,

Wholesale and Retail, (at the lowest cash prices,) for sale by Joseph E. M'Elhenney, No. 89 North Second Street, above Arch Street.

☞ Watches of every description carefully repaired. july 17—tf